Athlore.
GARRICK THEATRE S:15—The Christian.
GARRICK THEATRE S:10—Zaza
GRAND OFFER HOUSE S—At the French Ball.
HARLEM OFFER HOUSE S—15—Catherine.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—S:15—The Sad Sea

Vaves.
NO PLACE THEATRE 8 On the Sunnyside.
NO PLACE THES—Noon to 11 p. m.—Continuous performance.
TH'S—Noon to 11 p. m.—Continuous performance.
THE & RIAL'S—S—13 — Vaudeville.
CREPEOCKER THEATRE—S:20—The King's Mus-LYCEUM THEATRE S.30 Trelawny of the Wells.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE S.30 Because She Love

PASTOR S 12:30 to 11 Continuous Performance, SAM T. JACK S THEATRE 2 S The Female Studen WALLACK'S S 30 At the White Horse Tayorn.

### Index to Advertisements.

	State of the state	1788003000
Lancing Schools 9 Dressmaking 11 Excorsions 3 European Advs 3 Financial Electrons 10 Financial Meetings 11 Financial 10	1 Help Wanted. 4 Hotels. 1 Instruction. 1 Marriages & I 4 Miscellaneous 4 Chean Steame 4 Propisals 6 Rairconis 6 Rairconis 6 Rairconis 6 Rairconis 6 Rairconis 7 Special Notice 8 Steamboats 6 Teachers 1 Tribune Sub. 5 Winter Resett 1 Wark Wanted	beaths 7 5 6 12 1 6 12 1 6 12 1 6 12 1 6 11 2 3 10 2 5 1 7 6 11 2 3 10 2 5 1 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Pinarcial	Work Wanted	

# New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1800.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The rebels at Manila continue their annoying tactles, one American being killed and four wounded by sharpshooters; further details of the occupation of Cebu have reached Manila: at Hollo General Miller reports all quiet. Domiciliary visits have been made to the houses of leading Royalists in Paris made to the houses of leading Royalists in Paris and a large quantity of socialious matter seized; the Duc d'Orleans has arrived at Turin.

American and British navel commanders at Ituefichis have offered to President Zelaya to guarantee disarmament of the robels, on condition that their lives and property be safe.

Twenty people are missing at Ceyman Islands, in the Caribbean Sea, since the great storm of February 12 and 14.——Six men were killed has a dynamic explosion at a railway tupnel in a dynamite explosion at a railway tunnel in riggrand. Count Jean Bernard Rochberg-Rotheniowen, en Austrian statesman, died in Victus, aged ninety-three. Carlist ac-tivity continues in Spain, where an early up-

SOMESTIC -An amendment providing for the construction of a cable line to Honolulu, not to cost more than \$2,500,000, was made to the Fundry Civil bill by the Senate committee.

— Major-General Joseph J. Reynolds died at Washington from an attack of paralysis resulting in cerebral hemorrhage. — The annual reports of George W. Aldridge, formerly State Superintendent of Public Works, and of Frederick D. Kilburn, State Superintendent of Public Works, were made untilled. The tital of Prederick D. Kilburn, State — The trial of Panks, were made public. — The trial of Senator Quay, on charges growing out of the use of State funds deposited in the People's Bank, is expected to begin in Philadelphia to day. — An expedition for the overthrow of the Guatemalan Government was reported to have been formed in Kansas City, to be mad up of two regiments of volunters. — Ther were indications that the Senatorial deadlor. were indications that the Senatorial dendtock in Delaware may be broken this week.

The Army Board of Inquiry has received Major Arrowemith's report on the rations at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, stating that over 5,000,000 points of refrigerated beef used there and the small amount of same

learned that a new chair of English literature at Princeton was being endowed by subscription, and that it would be offered to the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, pastor of the Brick Presbytarian Church. It was announced that Dis-iner would personally conduct the hearing at to-day's session of the Adams inquest. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Ab-Adams inquest. The Rev. Dr. Lyman bott preached his farewell sermon in Plymouth Church. One Italian was killed and anchurch.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day' Clear-

THE WEAKNESS OF WOODEN DRYDOCKS

If the inherent lack of strength in timber drydocks were as well known as it should be there would have been long since a popular outery against their construction for National use. These dangerous structures have been folsted upon the Navy under peculiar influences, which The Tribune has not hesitated to denounce. Disaster, appalling in loss of life and property and in the crippling of the fleet, has been averted on several occasions only by the vigilance and prompt action of the officers in charge. The battle-ship Massachusetts, for example, was saved only by coolness, haste and skill from the treacherous grasp of one of these so-called drydocks, the latter immediately thereafter suffering partial collapse, and adding another to the long list of like casualties which the Navy has encountered in its few years of experience with these wooden structures. The timber dock is really not a drydock at

all. In fact, it is unsafe to make it "dry." It is watertight only about the abutments or entrance, the remainder of the structure leaking like a sleve, and requiring-as at League Island, for instance-when a ship is docked a pumping plant steadily in operation to remove the volume of water (1,000 to 1,700 gallons a minute) which pours into the structure, the latter acting, therefore, as only a huge drain for the surrounding soil. In building such a dock the ground is excavated and wooden piling is driven for the bottom and sides. To this piling the timber lining is belted. The structure is thus only a step beyond the mud docks of China, in that it has a wooden sheathing. It is in principle in no way an advance upon the graving docks of England of Queen Elizabeth's time. In our National policy as to timber docks we have taken a backward leap, to be measured

The chief danger to the wooden drydock does not come from the waters of the port. It lies in the hydrostatic pressure produced by the water in the soil surrounding the structure, which pressure tends to burst inward the sides and to cause an upheaval of the flooring. A dock of masonry is designed by its mere weight to resist these strains. With the flimsy timber dock, however, this is not possible, and inward collapse is an ever-present danger. It has been stated on competent authority that the sides of our naval docks of wood open and close like a bellows, one of these structures being seven inches wider at the top when a ship is forced into it than when empty, and without internal | tunity, or at least have not expected execution lateral pressure. Furthermore, the leakage which is essential to the safety of the timber dock is, ultimately, a source of danger, since the water, in passing through the seams to the dock, carries with it particles of soil. Cavities are thus formed exterior to the flooring and sides, which may at any moment lead to rupture

and opheaval. These are the structures-lenking, decaying and elastic-which a mistaken policy has inflieted upon the Navy in place of the noble and changeless constructions which are found abroad. Shall this policy be continued? In the rebuilding of its fleet the Nation has seen with

have vessels of the first rank. It would have been content with nothing less. Will it, then, bear with patience the spendthrift economy of wooden docks, with the ever-present danger of crippling the fleet, perhaps, at a time vital to success in war? It is unquestionable that in the past Congress has acted in this matter without full knowledge of the facts. The time is opportune for an abandonment of the policy of wooden docks, and the first step should be a reversal of the action taken by Congress at its last session, and the extension of the amounts appropriated for three docks to be constructed in order that they may be built of masonry.

#### CANADIAN RAILROADS.

A recent Treasury publication throws an interesting light upon one important phase of commercial relationship between Canada and the United States. We have hitherto frequently called attention to the profitable business done by the subsidized or State-owned railroads of the Dominion in carrying United States goods from one part of the United States to another by way of Canada-in brief, in diverting our domestic commerce through foreign channels for foreign profit. The answer has been made that United States roads were doing the same with Canadian goods on about as large a scale. This Treasury report is a most effectual rejoinder to that answer.

It is quite true that United States railreads do carry Canadian goods. In the year 1898 they thus carried no less than 10,966 carloads, weighing about 209,000 tons. That was a fine bit of business, which we have no doubt was profitable to the United States railroad companies which did it. But what were the Canadian companies doing at the same time? The figures for 1898 are not yet at hand, but those for 1897 are, and they are certainly not as large as those of 1898. Yet in the former year the Canadian roads carried no less than 460,269 carloads of United States goods from one part Ition to introduce "ringers" into the college of the United States to another, the contents of which weighed 5,637,173 tons. Thus the Canadian roads carried, if reckoned by cars, about forty-two times as much, and if reckoned by tons about twenty-seven times as much. United States freight as the Canadian freight

carried by the United States roads. Those statistics confirm the statements we have hitherto made in the amplest possible manner. They show that the balance of profit in this matter is overwhelmingly on the side of Canada. Whether the system should be discontinued and United States roads protected from Canadian competition is a fair question for consideration. It might properly be urged that there is little fairness in competition between a Canadian road which receives State aid and a United States read which receives none. But, at any rate, the contrast which these figures reveal is to be taken into account in any readjustment of commercial relations between the two nations.

POUF! GOES THE "LEAGUE."

There are many signs of promise in France. The crisis which has just been passed has developed a fortitude and a stability of purpose in that nation with which the world at large has not been wont to credit it. The conflict between the civil and the military power is rapidly subsiding, and those who most fomented it are disappearing from public view in a fog of ignominy. The prospect is that, whatever finally becomes of Dreyfus, justice will be done to him. And now at last comes the crowning good work, though in some respects the smallest, since the capstone is usually smaller than League" have been locked up and their organization prescribed. That is a fine and inspiring earnest of the new President's policy. It supreme repository of pure patriotism, and that to lay violent hands upon it would be to desecrate the Ark of the Covenant and to destroy the Palladium and to commit all other conceiving weather. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 42 degrees; lowest, 33; average, 37%. wrecks of matter and the crush of worlds." For there are those, and not a few, who take

Harlequin most seriously. What we now see, however, is that Harlequin is only Harlequin. His sword is only painted The portentous bomb which he rolled forth upon the stage was not a bomb at all, but the emptlest of bubbles, and at the first firm touch it has not destructively exploded, but has harmlessly burst with a "pouf," more comic than impressive. The touch of the policeman's hand has been upon the "Patrlots" shoulders, locked upon them. And yet there is no revoagainst such tyranny. A few brawlers sing songs and shout "Conspuez Loubet!" on the boulevards until the police tell them to move it does not appear that it pays any attention to the episode other than to note the passing of a farce that had become tedious, and perhaps to wonder in what form next the profean Harlequin of disorder will appear. If interest enough be taken in the subject to lay wagers upon it, the odds will doubtless be that the next manifestation of "patriotic" posing will

be less formidable than the last. Let there be no thought of injustice in reckoning this "Patriotic League" to be mere harlequinade. Some of its leaders are men of parts, no doubt. M. Déroulède was a good soldier. and has written some literature worthy of serfous notice. M. Millevoye is a man of ability. and so we may say of others of their comrades. But even such men are not exempt from aberrations, from love of posing and from monomania that is at once mischlevous and ludierous. Nor are they essentially entitled to the credit of sincerity. That is a plea too often put forth in behalf of mischief-makers. Given that a man professes to be sincere, as of course every one does, some think that therefore all he does must be considered right or at least excusable. No notion could be more mischievous. The sincere murderer or the sincere incendiary gets and deserves no immunity. Neither should the sincere traitor. And the man who plots against the Government of his country is a traitor. And M. Déroulède confesses that he has been plotting for the overthrow of the French Republic. To what extent he would have put his plots into execution had opportunity been offered we may not presume to say. But the indication is that he and his fellows have not looked for such an opporof their schemes. They have plotted not as men who wanted their plots to succeed, but as those who wanted them to be discovered and frustrated, so long as they could get themselves

makes them so love to pose. At the outset this Patriotic League had an habilitation of France after the Terrible Year. fostering of hatred and a spirit of revenge mad progress to assail all Frenchmen who did est people. Only the workers who arrived last

tionist. Soulanger, in his attempt to get up a coup /état and a monarchist restoration. Now it iztrigues with Boulanger's imitator, Beaurepare, and with those who want to repeat the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day against not only Protestants, but Jews. It is ready to enter upon any mad enterprise so long as it can gain therefrom fresh noterlety. It would destroy the Republic-or threaten to do soin order to get itself talked about, and make the photographs of M. Déroulède outsell in the shops those of the most popular variety actress. That so hollow a thing has succeeded in getting France to take it so seriously is one of the wonders of the age. But it has brought upon itself its fate through that very thing. For the Government has at last taken it altogether seriously and sent it vicariously, in the persons of its leaders, to the lock-up, to answer seriously to serious charges. It may seem a little harsh thus to treat Harlequin. But if Harlequin will make a nuisance of himself he must expect so be suppressed, just as though he were a real villain and not a mere masquerader.

#### ATHLETIC MORALS.

We have discovered a new theory of morals, It has been promulgated by the undergraduates of Hobart College, and comes to us in the colmins of a Western New-York newspaper. Just at present it is applied to college athletics, but there is no reason why the principle is not equally suited to politics and finance. If the poys of Hobart College only take it as their guide in life we predict for them all brilliant arcers, though we do not guarantee that they may not in time find themselves led to move to the neighboring town of Auburn.

Hobart is a small college with a large athletic ambition. It has not a student body sufficlent to furnish athletic teams of the strength desired. Therefore there has been some temptateams. A "ringer," we believe, is a profescional or other athlete who enters the college simply to play and not to study. The faculty, however, would not tolerate "ringers," hence the tears of the Hobart boys. They wanted to put a well-known local baseball catcher into their nine, but the faculty said he was not prepared to enter college, and they would not allow the deception of calling him a collegian. This decision, reports the newspaper, "has been received with great disfavor by the majority "of the undergraduates." They have also another grievance, "Last fall Manager Breeden was unable to procure a coach for the football team, owing to a lack of funds. But this could easily have been remedied, for Norton, the Cornell centre of '96, effered to come to 'Hobart and pursue a course, providing his expenses were paid. He was to coach and play. But the faculty refused to even consider it. and because of this several of the men stopped training." The sentiment of the Geneva stulents on the subject is summed up by one authority as follows: "Athletics at Hobart should not be expected to be as pure as at large in-'stitutions. There is some excuse for Hobart, "with about eighty students, to play 'ringers."

How beautifully these hopeful young men might apply this theory to banking. Your bank s a small one, therefore you should not be expected to be as honest as a large institution. You can't succeed if you are. How beautiful it is in politics! You are behind in the game. If you don't cheat you can't win. It suits life in general. You must cut your ideals to suit your circumstances. The dull student cannot be expected to be as honest in examinations the foundation. The leaders of the "Patriotic as the bright one, Nobedy should be expected to be pure if he has difficulties to overcome in

There has long been a fiction that the obis also a surprise to France. We do not mean | ject of college athletics was to improve the that this display of Presidential firmness and men. They seem not so to be regarded in good sense is surprising, but rather that it has | Geneva. There their object is to win victories, been followed by no world-involving cataclysm. honestly if convenient, dishonestly if necessary. For it is no exaggeration to say that an im- The great universities have often been at pression has widely prevailed in France and tacked for their athletics, but the small colrational fashion. If the Hobart boys are cor rectly reported, it is evident that there was need for the faculty to take hold with a strong hand and inject some notions of morality into the student thinking on athletics.

## AUSTRIANS IN NEW-ZEALAND.

This is not the only country in which the political agitator has paugs because frugal imnigrants take the bread out of the mouths of his less provident constituents. When we hear complaints against Italians or Hungarians, not that they make bad citizens and cannot be assimilated to our civilization, but that they work harder than their neighbors of longer residence want to work, we may sometimes be deluded into thinking the habit of every class of immigrants to kick those in the position from which they have just risen is peculiar to and the door of the police-station cell has been this country. But the demagogle attempts made in some of our States, notably Pennsyllution. No outraged myriads spring to arms | vania, to fence in the labor market to suit local prejudice are not unknown in the antipodes. New-Zealand, which is a hotbed of Socialism, and as much given to erratic legislation as any on, when they go to the cafés and drown their Populist State of America ever was, has been woe in eau sucrée. As for the French Nation. Distening to the agitator with rather ludicrous

For some years Austrians have been going to New-Zealand to dig for kauri gum in the gum fields of North Auckland. They were peaceful, law-abiding, hard-working people. They gave small patronage to the saloonkeeper, and the loafer had no use for them. But they made money which others were too lazy to make. There was no fun in digging gum in competition with the Austrians, so the agitator determined to restrict the gum industry to his in January, is the more surprising because of friends, who would thus be at liberty to carry the severe weather, and receipts of wheat, it on as improvidently as they wished. Ac- 2,000,000 bushels, and of corn, 3,000,000 bushels, cordingly, he passed a law requiring every person to have a license before he could dig for terrupted, indicate both rare demand and ample gum, and allowing a license to be issued only to Britons by birth or naturalization of to per- 000,000 bushels of wheat, including flour, have sons resident in the colony for three months. gone abroad, about 14,000,000 bushels more than Nevertheless, Austrians continued to visit the colony and make themselves eligible for work in gum fields. So the Government decided to take a more radical step. One day word reached Wellington by cable from Sydney that a cargo of Austrians was on its way from New-South Wales, and the authorities determined with the heroism of Governor Tanner to prevent the landing in the colony of the newcomers. The whole island was aroused, a cavalry company was called out to prevent the Austrian invasion, and the steamship from Sydney was awaited with calmness but grim determination. What followed is thus reported by a Wellington writer:

In due course she arrived, and was promptly boarded and searched by the officials, who found that she had among her passengers no fewer than—two Austrians! And even these were able to produce the necessary papers of indemnity against their becoming a burden on the State within the statutory three months. Thus ended the creat Austrian indus from Sydney. the great Austrian influx from Sydney.

So the Austrians are better off than the negroes who wanted to work in Illinois. The advertised and talked about and kept on the New-Zealand Government is not, however, so public pedestals where their egregious vanity | fortunate as Governor Tanner. He was taken seriously and denounced, while it is laughed at and has to make elaborate and awkward exair of real patriotism. It simed to aid the re- planation. Meanwhile the Tasmanlans are aroused to protest that New-Zealand must keep Then it degenerated into a mere vehicle for the lits own Austrian population and not let them stray into their labor market. Yet all agree against Germany. From that it went on in its that the Austrians are good citizens and hon-

any rights.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Perhaps the most striking feature of business

is the size of it in spite of extreme bad weather and storms. Remembering that it takes several days to move goods from one section to another, so that an order sent by wire and for goods in stock would require a week or two before it could work out in final distribution to consumers, it gust be realized that such weather as has prevailed during much of this month renders its heavy transactions more surprising Let anybody look at the photographs of the Germanic or of New-York streets recently published, or of stalled trains on many Eastern and Western railroads, and then consider that in this same February payments through the chief clearing-houses have averaged \$300,000,000 daily, against \$202,000,000 last year and \$206,-000,000 in 1892, the best of all previous years until the last. The rush was naturally greatest in this city, but outside of New-York the payments at thirteen leading cities averaged \$90;-000,000 daily, against about \$70,000,000 in 1892, while sixty-seven smaller cities, even in such a month as this, have been adding payments at the rate of about \$23,000,000 daily. The point of greatest interest is no longer in

the stock market, and even there is no longer in the great transporting companies, but has drifted away to the concerns supposed to represent great industrial operations. Tobacco rose \$31.25 per share, Wire \$10.87 per share, Sugar 83 75, and while 1,000,000 shares of these three stocks were sold, with 250,000 more of Federal Steel and Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which both declined, the sales of all the railroad stocks were only about three times as large, most of them yielding somewhat. After the rise to \$73.76 on the 20th, the average of railroad stocks declined to 872 94 on Saturday, closing 43 cents per share er for the week. The Trusts climbed up \$2.90 per share. The carnings of railroads were good considering the severity of the weather, falling for the first half of February only 2.8 per cent below those of the same weeks in 1892; but that is not the cause of shifting interest. The fascination of swift advances from \$10 to \$40 per share gets the better of the innocents, who never will sufficiently appreciate the benevolence of the manufacturers by whom the ownership of enormously profitable plants is distributed to the public.

There have been so many consolidations and mbinations that much confusion of mind about them is natural. The magnitude and profits of the great industries do not really depend on these operations, and it is still an open question whether the best and strongest of them have improved their condition or are better able to meet the competition of the few successful concerns which have refused to combine. The present situation is phenomenal. With the iron works under contract until July or later for a great share of their capacity in the more important branches, new business crowds forward so rapidly that the works still able to make early deliveries can wellnigh name their own prices. The last week was one of especially excited markets, and the average advance of anthracite No. 1 at the East and Bessemer and Grey Forge at Pittsburg has now been 16.5 per cent since January 1, while in Eastern and Western bars, plates, steel ralls, structural shapes and wire and cut nails the average advance has been 17.6 per cent. Heavy contracts are constantly reported as offered, and some as taken, but not so many of foreign origin are now observed as there were recently; and it would not be strange if combinations should be found at a disadvantage when the works begin to look for more new business.

Much the same excitement has extended to cotton goods, of which the prices of many have een advanced from two to four times each, aithough the rise in prices has been by no means so great as the rise in raw cotton. This has advanced nearly 13 per cent since January 1, and the shrinkage of receipts from plantations of the children received a glass of brandy every does not cease. In February thus far 381,605 day from their parents "to make them strong." the same weeks last year, while Northern spin- children are accustomed to alcohol the more indo sumption being 10,000 bales larger, and the exdecrease of 264,000 bates in the world's visible same weeks last year, attracts notice. But it is not possible yet to measure the influence of severe storms upon the movement of cotton, nor the influence of the rapid advance in prices upon the disposition of planters and dealers to hold all they can. There is room for some sensaespecially if the demand for goods holds strong.

manifested much increased activity, the boot orders by reduction of about 21g cents in men's from the Treasury. grain shoes, Creedmoor split, wax brogans, split this in spite of slightly higher quotations for grain and glove grain leather. The actual shipments from the East have been falling behind last year's, and those of corresponding weeks in persistence of buyers in waiting seems to bear to the work being done in worsteds, cheviots and serges, but there are still signs of weakness in fine fleece and in the demand for such heavy weight goods as require it. Apparently the

The price of wheat has further advanced, 15cents last week, with February exports continuing larger than last year, so far about 1,000,000 bushels. The movement, though smaller than larger than last year, in a month so greatly inlast year to date. The corn outgo has fallen in February nearly 5,000,000 bushels below last year's record. The demand for time loans is moderate, but some money went out to meet interior needs, and a small premium is reported as paid by some banks desiring notes instead of specie for shipment. In many parts of the country the demand for paper notes is somewhat pressing.

Just what is the interest that prevents the rescue of Amsterdam-ave, from the four-track menace? Can it be that Mr. Edward Lauterbach has an indirect pull on the Legislature?

President Murphy of the Health Board should examine the elevated railroad pillars with a microscope. There may be more in them than scientists suspect. Possibly that same aroma that exudes in winter from the asphalt pave-

The Philippine cocoanut is an article of much commercial importance, and has a tremendous and unlimited future. The islands can grow enough to supply the world, though that is not there is no doubt that the product will have an increasing and ultimately a most important money value. Marsellles alone in 1897 imported one hundred and fifty million pounds, the oil of which, mixed with American cottonseed oil, it employed in the manufacture of the fine tollet soaps for which that place is famous. For such purposes the demand is without limit. Skilastisfaction buge sums expended that it might not take up with its extravagant notions. It | year from England or Ireland do not think that | fully managed, the cocoanut crop alone ought

became the backer of the mountebank corrup- people landing this year from Austria have in a few years to pay the cost to us of the

on the summit of the insurrectionary Filipino is the only worthless kind in the islands. The rest are all merchantable, with spot cash markets everywhere awaiting them.

Civil Service reform is a Republican doctrine. No true Republican will oppose the organization of the Census Bureau under the Civil Service

characterized by an element which has been The Sultan of Oman's concession of a coaling station to France was apparently revocable under the five-minute rule, contingent on the arrival of a British man-of-war within sight of

Spain now sees before her an imminent scarcity of bread, and will have to import wheat to carry her over till she makes another crop. We should be glad to supply her, but for the present can hardly expect her custom, inasmuch as she can provide herself elsewhere. All that will change one of these days, and we shall travel together as amicably as, and perhaps more abundantly than, heretofore. We are not her enemy, and shall always be glad to maintain friendly relations with her, political, commercial and other. We are ready for them whenever she is. A new Maine is growing on the ways, the years will weave round it its own garland of associations, and they need not be as tragical as those of its namesake. What remains of the Spanish Navy may dip colors to it some time and greet it with a friendly and honoring salute. Let us have peace, anyhow, and if Spain in her need could be persuaded to send her sons down into our land of Egypt for corn they should certainly not go back unblessed or empty handed.

#### PERSONAL.

Governor Roosevelt, in the March "Scrib- to be permanent. For the moment the country tells how he narrowly escaped being killed in the battle of Las Guasimas. "At very halt," he writes, "we took advantage the cover, sinking down behind any mound, bush or tree-trunk in the neighborhood. The trees, of course, furnished no protection from the Mauser builden. Once I was standing behind a large paim with my head out to one sile, very forunately; for a buillet passed through the paim, filling my left eye and car with the dust and splinters."

The Rev. Dr. Isanc M. Wise, who is probably the best-known Jewish c'ergynan in the United in the Commons, and men are already talking States, and one of the founders of the reform about a revival of Liberalism. His first speech movement in American Judaism, will celebrate his eightieth birthday next month. The trustees of the theological seminary which he founded, the members of his congregation and his neighbors in Cucinnail, regardless of creed or denomination, are making preparations to take part in the cele-bration and to show their exteem for the ven-erable rabbi, who is still vigorous and attends to his duties as clergyman, educator and editor. The Rev. John W. Shanahan, of Philadelphia

whom the Pope has just designated Bishop of Harrisburg, to succeed his brother, has for a lon time been superintendent of the parochial school system of the archdolesse. Bishop Peter Bourgade, of Tucson, Ariz., has been appointed Archbishop of Santa Fe. After a service of nearly twenty years on the beach of the United States Court of Kentucky.

Judge John H. Barr has tendered his resignation to President McKinley on account of ill health and advancing age. He was appointed by President Hayes in 1880. He will retire on full pay at \$5,000 a year, having passed the required period. General David A. Weisiger, who died in Richmond the other day, participated in all of the great hattles in which the Army of Northern Virginia was engaged, and at the Pattle of the Wilderness General Mahone having temporarily succeeded Gen-eral Anderson, he took command of Mahone's brigade.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

carried on an investigation of the alarming prev alence of alcoholism among the pupils of the primary schools of that city. The results show that out of every hundred children sixteen did not drink milk, refusing it on the ground that it was Out of 247 of the age of seven years there was not one who had not drunk wine or brandy; 25 per cent had never tasted brandy, but habitually drank beer or wine. Eight per cent bales have come into sight, against 788,281 in the same weeks last year, while Northern spin. pression has water, pression has water pression and pression has water pression has a pression has water pression has water pression has water pression has a pression has a pression has been complete inability to pay attention during the first hour of the morning. A singular fact was brought boys who breakfasted with brandy.

The method of embaiming practised by the ancient Egyptians is a lost art, but the Chicago packers think they have discovered something just as good.—Openver Post.

"The National Gallery," says "The London Daily News," "has been enriched by two new Rembrandts, which now hang on either side of the great Van Dyck in the principal Dutch Room. They are numbered 1,672 and 1,673, and are portraits respectively of an old man and an old w an. They are fine examples of the painter's late time. They were purchased for the nation from and shoe manufacturers having secured better | Lady de Saumarez, under a special grant of money

The protest against the use of the wooden nutmeg as an emblem of the State of Connecticut, at least by Connecticut men, has a plausible excuse. It seems absurd that we should appear to be proud of a symbol of dishonest especially a symbol which is itself dishonest and not justified by any event in the State's history. But the protest is rather late. Is it not possible that our honest thrift, our industry and commercial success have won for us the right to ignore the significance of the emblem and make of it, in a way, a badge of hone?—(Waterbury American. of the emblem and make of it, it of honor?—(Waterbury American.

"There are two counties in Washington," says Senator Wilson, of that State, "each nearly as large as the State of Massachusetts, and one of them is as great a gold field as South Africa. The camp of the Republic mine will be a city of 10,000 inhabitants in a year and a half. In this wonder ful county there are mountains full of gold, and back of the mountains are magnificent agricultural

Giving Him Pointers.—It was evident that he was nervous, and she rather enjoyed it. When matters reach a point where a girl is satisfied that she can land her fish at any time she rather likes to play with him a little.

After several absurd "bluffs" he mustered up sufficient courage to occupy half the settee with her, but somehow he didn't seem to be able to keep his eyes off the door.

"Why, you know what a little bit of a man papa is," she said reassuringly.

His heart gave a leap and he edged closer as he recalled the physiological fact.

"But you also know," she interrupted, "that mamma is hig and strong and aggressive,"

That was true, he reflected, and he began to think it might be wise to postpone what he had to say, when she suggested in her artiess way:

"But mamma lan't in,"—(Chicago Post.)

"The Leesbury (Fla.) Commercial" says that

"The Leesbury (Fla.) Commercial" says that with one hired hand Mrs. G. P. Lovell went into her grove at Orange Bend and kept fires burning from 9 o'clock Monday night until daylight on Tuesday morning. When it is considered that Mrs. Lovell is sixty-three years old, her work to save her grove from freezing that night was that of a and it is hoped that her efforts have proved effective and that the trees will bloom and

Leze-Majesty.-It was the shank of the evening ood evening. Herr Police Officer," said the "Come with me," was the policeman's answer "Donnerwetter! Was ist los?" asked the aston-

ished citizen.

"You that it is evening assumed have, when the Emperor not dined has, yet already."—(Indianapolis

"A pathetic incident of the cold weather," says "The Atlanta Constitution," "is the case of a bare-foot little fellow who walked into a shoe store, planked down \$1 and said:

I wants a pair o' shoes fer that!" " What number?" asked the clerk.

" I dunno what number," was the answer, necessary, as they abound in other places, but | ain't never wore no shoes since I kin remember. You'll have to measure me!" "

"Now, I suppose," remarked Mrs. Snaggs, "that the surgeons of the army are attached to the medical corps."
"Your supposition does you great credit," replied Mr. Snaggs sarcastically. "It's a womer you didn't imagine that doctors joined the army for the purpose of building bridges or going up in ballooms, Where should army surgeons be except in the medical corps."
"Well, I thought that they might possibly belong to the Lancers."—(Pittsburg Chronicle. Weil I thought that they might possibly belong to the Lancers. -Pittsburg Chronicia.

ENGLISH PUBLIC LIFE.

REVIVAL OF LIBERALISM - A NEW LEADER WITH TWO INTERESTING FIGURES BUHIND HIM -PRIME MINISTERS BISHOPS.

The opening debates in Parliament have been

London, February 15.

lacking for a long time. This is the fascination of personality, which invariably excites public interest. While Mr. Gladstone remained in Parliament the proceedings were never dult. His unique personality commanded public attention. When he retired from the leadership and the Unionists returned to power there was no great figure whose personality was a dominating force in public life. Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour were eminent men who had been consistent Conservatives and had never taken an independent line in politics. Their action could always be forecast with confidence any public question, and neither of them had a personality which appealed to popular imagination. Mr. Chamberlain's presence in the Unionist Cabinet after a fantastic transition from Radicalism to Tory Democracy piqued public curiosity for a time, but the influence of his unique career and anomalous position has been gradually impaired by his Ministerial connections. Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt as rival leaders of a demoralized party failed to interest the country in their personal fortunes. Under Unionist Covernment there has been something like stagnation in public affairs. Debates went on and laws were enacted, but the electric force of perconality was lacking.

a new leader of the Opposition in the Commons. It may be only transitory, but it is more likely feels a sudden access of interest in the personal fortunes of a steady Scotchman who has been called upon to serve his party in a momentous crisis. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who was chiefly known as the most popular man on the Liberal side, and, indeed, as everybody's friend in the Commons, has suddenly grown in stature and broadened in influence under the stress of responsibility. He has railled his party on the opening night had the tone of authority for which his followers had been waiting, and it was delivered in a contentious style, which was relieved from prosiness by neatness of phrasing and playful humor. It has been followed by a fine display of sagacious leadership. On the religious question, which Sir William

A change has been wrought by the election of

Harcourt had made his own, the new leader was discreetly silent, but he was careful to vote with the minority. On the question of taxation of ground-rents and unoccupied land he allowed Mr. Asquith to make the chief argument and have the satisfaction of reducing the Government majority to 34. On the Welsh amendment to the Address he made an effective speech, and the Unionist majority again sank to 50. When the debate on the House of Lords came on he gave a sagaclous exhibition of flexibility by offering a constitutional argument against Mr. Labouchere's fil-timed motion and by defining the Liberal attitude toward the privileged chamber. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has not made a single mistake since the opening debate, and he has spoken and acted under the sobering influence of responsibility, In a single week the Good Natured Man of the Liberal side has shown himself to be an astute and resourceful leader, with singular sobriety of judgment and an instinctive power of foreeasting the trend of political forces.

The beneficial results of this invigorating display of statesmanlike qualities are already apparent in the restoration of discipline on the Liberal side and in the quickening of public interest in the proceedings of Parliament. The Opposition front bench is filled night after night; the Liberal whips have no difficulty in mustering supporters in full force; there is the oldtime ring of enthusiasm in the cheering on that side which has not been heard since Mr. Gladstone's retirement; and in debate there are undertones of confidence, sincerity and conviction which have been lacking for a long The new leader commands the loyal support of his followers without lording his authority over his chief associates or keeping them in the background. He is accessible, sympathetic and resolute; he listens patiently to advice, and knows his own mind; and he has faced a most difficult situation with courage, tact and commanding power. England enjoys an exhibition of force of character. The proceedings of Parliament are followed with new zest and without listlessness because Englishmen are interested in seeing a new leader undertake a difficult work and prove himself equal to his responsibilities.

THREE LIBERAL LEADERS.

There are other distinct gains in personality. Sir William Harcourt and Lord Rosebery have each gained in interest, paradoxical as it may seem, from the appearance of this new rival upon the political scene. Each has withdrawn from an impossible situation, but neither has retired from public life. In the background each serves to balance the other, and both are more interesting in their relations to the new leader than they were when they were yoked together in a Ministry or in Opposition without being on speaking terms with each other. What will be the effect of the new captain's access of responsibility and power upon their own political fortunes? He has lest the manner of a lieutenant already. He has mken full command of the Liberal forces in the Commons, and whenever he speaks it is with an authority which will be recognized by the country as pre-eminent So also did Lord Hartington under similar conditions, but when the party returned to power after a period of gloom and depression he was a Heutenant again, and guelly served under the only possible leader. Is his parallel to be true in all respects? Can either Lord Rosebery of Sir William Harcourt displace Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in a similar emergency? The ultimate uncertainties of the Liberal leadership tend to impart factitious interest to each of these three figures.

In one respect So William Harcourt enjoys marked advantage over his rival, Lord Rosebery. He has takes up the religious question and made it his ewn. He is as thoroughly identified with it is Mr. Gladstone was with anti-Heaconsfield dplomacy or with Irish Home Rule. Beginning nearly a year ago with the debates on the Benefices bill, he has argued the question of lawissness within the Established Church and rallied in the country a host of followers connected with both political parties He had been seeply interested in the Public Worship act is Lord Beaconsfield's time, and he had completely mastered the intricacles of ecclesiastical aw and controversy. Moreover, he was sincers and intensely in earnest in these polemics. Ms Gladstone once described him as the only thooughgoing Erastian in public life and certainly he has been consistent in advocaing the obligation of the State to entere obedience and to intervene decisively in reflating maters of ritual and doctrine. He is the natural clampion of what is known as "the Protestan cause" in the English Church and nation. f the issue which he has made his own cannot to kept down, and if it proves to be \$ new line of political cleavage between parties. he cannot remain in the background, nor can there is any other Liberal leader. The eligious question has been shunted within

a few days to a sidetrack with the consent of Bishos, Government and the Opposition beach. The figh Church party has triumphed all along the dne; no ecclesiastical legislation is to be attempted at this session; and the Archbishops hav proposed as a temporary expedient a suprelie spiritual court for canonical argument